

trade sub-zone No. 9-A at Ewa, Oahu, Hawaii, of foreign-trade zone No. 9—Honolulu, Hawaii, dated May 7, 1970.”

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this nineteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-seventh.



PROCLAMATION 4228

National Student Government Day

By the President of the United States of America

July 2, 1973

A Proclamation

Fundamental to the American educational ideal is the sense that our schools should be not only centers of learning but also laboratories for democracy. From the primary grades all the way up through the graduate departments of our universities, various forms of self-government and independent decision-making have become an increasingly important factor in the educational process.

Student councils and similar organizations provide students with an opportunity to work together for common purposes, select leaders from among their peers, and deal responsibly with faculty and administrators in their schools. Such opportunities are helping to teach the basic skills of citizenship and to develop the qualities of leadership in the young people who take part. By enhancing the self-respect of students and the mutual respect among groups within a school community, student governments also contribute to that climate of eagerness to learn and grow in which education can best flourish.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim November 14, 1973, as National Student Government Day. I invite the Governors of the States and of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and other officials at the local level to issue similar proclamations.

I also urge all educational institutions to join in appropriate activities to highlight the importance of student government and to encourage wider participation in its activities. I further urge all students in our country to acquaint themselves fully with their own student governments, and to play a constructive role in contributing to their success.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this second day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-seventh.



PROCLAMATION 4229

Captive Nations Week, 1973

July 13, 1973

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

As a nation we seek no imposition of our beliefs. But as human beings, we must always keep alive the hope that our great heritage of freedom will one day be enjoyed throughout the world.

As we make progress toward world peace and security, let us continue to show our sympathies for others who aspire to liberty and self-determination. In support of this sentiment, the Eighty-Sixth Congress on July 17, 1959, by a joint resolution, authorized and requested the President to proclaim the third week in July in each year as Captive Nations Week.

73 Stat. 212.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week beginning July 15, 1973, as Captive Nations Week.

I call upon the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities, and I urge rededication to the high purpose of individual liberty for all men.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-eighth.

